BEOADWAY THEATRE-S-The Prodigal Daughter.
BEOADWAY THEATRE-S-Efminie.
CAPINO-6:15-The Princess Nicotine.
CAPINO-6:15-The Princess Nicotine.
DALY'S THEATRE-S-Land of the Midnight Sun.
DALY'S THEATRE-S-15-The Algerian.
DORE GALLERY, 53d-st. and 7th-ave.-Exhibition, 10
a.m. to 6 p. m. EDEN MUSEE-2:30-8-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Councillor's Wife.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Shore Acres.
GARDEN THEATRE—5:15—The Professor's Love Story.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S-Vaudeville.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-The Woollen Stocking. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-S-Philemon and Baucis.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30Temperance Town. IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vaudeville.

INVING PLACE THEATRE-S:15-Krieg im Frieden.

KOSTER & BIAL'S S-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-An American Duchess.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-S:30-German Military
Band. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.

NIBLO'S-8:15-Olaf. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-1402. STANDARD THEATRE-S:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-S-Salvini. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-2-S-Vaudeville.

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MODEMANN, DENTIST. | 500, 502 & 504 8D-AVE., | 255 6TH-AVE. AND 125TH-ST. ESTABLISHED 22 YEARS. Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. No. 111 Fulton-at., N. Y.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-An infernal machine, in a box aded to Chancellor von Caprivi, was received at the Chancellerie in Berlin; it was sent from Orleans, France. ____ There was a dynamite explosion in Dublin; a supposed bomb was found Aldborough Barracks; threats have been made of blowing up public buildings in Dublin and Belfast. - King Humbert has charged Signor Zanardelli, president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, with the formation of a Cabinet. ___ There was a severe earthquake shock in Montreal, causing a panic. === M. Casimir-French Cabinet, and M. Burdeau declined to undertake the task, === Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, attacked in the Reichstag the

Domestic.—The new Tariff bill, prepared by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, was made public. - The Knights of Labor, in session at Philadelphia, accepted the resignation of General Master Workman Powderly and elected J. R. Soverreign, of Iowa, to ed him. === The movement of trains on succeed him. —— The movement of trains on the Lenigh Valley road is steadily increasing. Earthquake shocks were felt in Northern New-York, Vermont, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, === William C. Hudson resigned as secretary of the State Railroad Commission; James D. McMahon, of Utica, was appointed to

City and Suburban .- An attachment was isby Judge Barnard against John Y. Mc-Jury found thirty-five indictments against nine directors and ex-directors of the Madison Square Bank. ___ The new Metropolitan Opera House was opened with a performance of "Faust" before a large and brilliant audience. ==== J Pierpont Morgan was chosen chairman of a submittee on reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad == Stocks opened strong for the genera! list: the late trading was at sharp declines, but the feature of the day was American Bugar Refining, which broke nearly 7 per cent on threatened changes in the tariff,, and the industrial shares were weak as a class. Sterling exchange was a shade firmer, but call money was plentiful at 14@1 per cent.

Weather,-Forecast for to-day: Heavy rains, clearing by afternoon; high south winds, shifting to west; slightly colder. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 31 degrees; highest, 50;

Considerable space in Mr. Cleveland's mes sage, it is reported, will be devoted to our relations with China, between which and the United States a new treaty is soon to be negotiated. Recent legislation respecting the admission of the Chinese to this country has been so unsatisfactory that the prospect of having the whole subject of the rights of citizens of each of the countries in the other settled by treaty is extremely welcome. And when the new trenty is negotiated it should be strictly observed by each of the parties to it.

The official canvass in this city changed none of the results, although it afforded convincing eridence of the Democratic methods pursued in certain districts where Republican votes were got rid of by simply not counting them. It is ructive, however, to learn from these figures hat Maynard ran 21,000 behind the other De ocratic caudidates on the State ticket, while t ran more than 15,000 abend of his ases. The moral issue in the late campaign had its effect even in this Tammany-ridden town, despite David B. Hill's speers at the dess and namby-pamby lawyers who op-

Tammany Hall, evidently having got all it expect from the Mauhattan Rallway Company, has turned upon it and intends to make It too the mark hereafter. The plan of the company to by a third track in Ninth-ave. was ht to Mayor Gilroy's attention yesterday, of he at once gave orders to the Cornoration Counsel to take legal steps to stop the work; and an attempt will also be made to remove so much of the structure as has already been built, on the ground that it is an encumbrance. Apparently the company has acted without legal authority. Last January it applied to the Rapid Transit Commission for permission to build a third track in Ninth-ave., but, not liking the conditions proposed, it subsequently broke off all negotiations, and went ahead on its own

The November Grand Jury has done efficient work in the Madison Square Bank case. It | be grateful, whatever differences of view there has found thirty-five indictments against nine persons concerned in wrecking the institutioneven of the directors and two other men formerly connected with the bank. The two directors not indicted have assisted in the investigation and are expected to be important witnesses for the prosecution. It is a satisfaction to know that District-Attorney Nicoll means to press these indictments to trial at an early day, action of the committee in opening the Ameriimmediately after the Meyer poisoning case is disposed of. Unfortunately, he will not be able to get them all out of the way before his term

The Railroad Commission of this State has degenerated into a mere annex to the Democratic machine. Yesterday the Commissioners dismissed their efficient secretary, William C. Hudson, who has held the office for ten years, for no other reason than that he refused last summer to levy blackmail upon the railway companies in the State by "striking" them for contributions to the Democratic campaign fund. His scruples in this matter were offensive to Senator Murphy, and now Mr. Murphy has compelled him to resign and has put in his place a pliant henchman named James D. McMahon, who hails from Utica. New-York has not much use for such a Railroad Commission as the pres ent one, which is composed of Samuel A. Beardsley, Alfred C. Chaple and Michael Rickard.

A DEMOCRATIC TARIFF.

The new Tariff bill is an anachronism, which would have appeared less absurd if it had been offered at any time before the late elections. Even to Democrats who had supposed their leaders could be taught something by phenomenal defeat, it is surprising. Prepared by Democrats only and in secret, under the constant direction of the President, it betrays the parison of opposing convictions. In parts it is clearly out of harmony with itself, where political considerations since the recent election seem to have prompted departure from its theories, but in the main it justifies the claim that the committee has gone straight on, as if the wishes of the people deserved no attention.

Its most characteristic feature is the general substitution of ad valorem for specific duties, This is in contempt of the judgment of competent economists, including some eminent Democrats, and Secretary Manning, President Cleveland's first choice for the Treasury, who strongly urged specific duties on the ground that by them only could fraud be effectually checked. But the extreme Free-Trade theorists have always been anxious for ad valorem duties only, as if because these are most easily evaded and practically least efficacious. The committee could hardly have decided to open wide the doors to fraud had it not been anxious to deprive American industries of defence more completely than the people could discover from a mere comparison of rates. Besides all its open blows it wished to deliver a stab in the dark. It should be a fatal objection to this bill that,

unlike any other ever proposed by either party, it deliberately and intentionally creates a deficit. Its advocates say that the deficit will be about \$50,000,000, which they intend to make good by later enactments, perhaps an income tax. But there can be no certainty about the passage of a future measure, especially of such a character. No other party has ventured to cut down revenues beyond the needs of Government | such folly known? sponding increase from other sources. The reluction of revenues will probably be found even greater than the committee represents. The additions to the free list alone, including wool. iron ore, copper, lumber, sulphuric acid, salt and coal, with many other articles which Protection only has enabled the country to produce, will take more than \$10,000,000 from the customs receipts. Some of these changes have met opposition so strong that it seemed hardly possible the committee would disregard it. Wool-growers of the South protested against destruction of their industry as earnestly as the growers of Ohio or Michigan, but without avail. Coal and iron miners of Southern States protested, not willing to accept the destruction of their industries as the first choice fruit of a thirty years' struggle for Democracy, and simllar protests came from copper and lumber producers. But with the committee of Democrats a grain of theory seems to have outweighed a ton of experience. The change in these articles will act merely take millions from the revenue, but will deprive several hundred thousand American workers of their power to purchase foreign or domestic products.

The duties on manufactured products are reduced, apparently, rather more than 40 per cent in the aggregate. But the proposed reductions do not appear to be governed by any in telligent rule, and the change from specific to ad valorem duties makes it a task of some days' labor to determine even approximately how far the reduction in some schedules extends. In the woollens schedule more than half the duty would be taken off, evidently, even if the goods should be honestly invoiced without undervaluation, and the change to ad valorem duties will make the practical effect still greater. In the iron schedule the reduction on pig from \$6.72 per ton to 221/2 per cent, which means at present prices \$1.50 to \$2.25 per ton, must shut up many Eastern and Southern furnaces. Rails are reduced from \$13.44 per ton to 25 per cent, which means at latest quotations about \$4.50, and on most finished products the duties are heavily cut. On glass the reduction is over one-half, and on linens from 40 per cent upward. It is an added injury to industry that the duties on woollens, being deemed too high as fixed in the bill, are to be further reduced five points in five years on a sliding scale, which would compel makers to fight all that time against falling markets, if they should venture to contend at all.

In abolishing the duties on eggs and vege tables the committee not only throws away about \$1,500,000 revenue, but this change with abolition or reduction of duties on breadstuffs and other farm products is calculated to increase the serious depression of agriculture in Eastern and border States. Even the sugargrowers, though the Committee did not venture to repeal at once the bounty so often de nounced by Democrats as a "robbery," are to ee it cut away by fractions in eight years, a process eminently calculated to discourage any industry. In short, nearly all classes must blessings of this Democratic change, farmers and miners, wool-growers and weavers, cotton spinners, furnace men and lumber men It is not an American bill, but is distinctively

dustries. It is hauling down the American flag in this country as well as in Hawaii.

A COMPLETE "GIVE AWAY."

By their action in retaining raw sugar on the free list Chairman Wilson and his colleagues have preserved the remarkable series of Reciprocity treaties negotiated by the Harrison Administration; unless the entire omission of the Aldrich Reciprocity section was intended to. and in effect does, wholly undermine the Reciprocity policy. For this result the country will may be respecting the weak compromise by which the repeal of the sugar bounties has been spread over a long series of years. Nor will there be a strong disposition even on the part of consumers to condemn the reduction of the duties on refined sugar, especially as the interests of a powerful trust may be seriously damaged by the change. On other grounds the can market to large classes of free imports without providing safeguards for securing equitable conditions of Reciprocity will be justly open to censure and condemnation.

Entirely apart from the question of the effect of free wool upon the great wool-growing interest of the Nation, the folly of opening the market unconditionally is apparent. If President Cleveland and his party consider it necessary to have free wool, why can they not introduce the change in such a way as to offer some compensating advantages to the export trade, and especially to American farm products? Nothing would be easier than the negotiation of treaties with Australia, Uruguay, the Argentine Confederation. Chili and other wool-producing countries, by which substantial benefits might be conferred upon the American export trade. Why do these tariff-smashers deliberately give away a great market without attempting to get as much as they can in return?

In the same ruinous way they are squandering their advantages in dealing with the Dominion. By placing lumber, coal, iron ore and many agricultural products on the free list they are making immense concessions to Canada, and apparently they are doing it gratuitously. Instend of negotiating a new Reciprocity treaty by which compensating privileges would be acquired for American produce and manufactures, they are bent upon giving away the best market on the planet without getting anything in return. Nothing could be more unbusinessabsence of the sobering influence of frank com- like and reckless. The tariff against Canada is to be broken down at nearly all points, and the people of the various provinces are to be practically admitted to all the benefits of commercial union; and this is done unconditionally and without a concession on their part.

In the same way copper ore, which is one of the largest exports of Chili, is to be admitted free without any effort to secure Reciprocity by diplomatic action. The lead ores and other products of Mexico are placed on the free list without a deliberate attempt to enlarge by treaty a foreign market for American exports. West Indian salt is to come in without compensating advantages. The interests of the export trade are deliberately sacrificed in every quarter. It is the English method, pure and simple; and it will not be forgotten that Lord Salisbury not long ago condemned the policy as barren and wasteful. "We get nothing by it," exclaimed the outspoken English Premier, exasperated by the reflection that all the Continental nations were making commercial treaties based upon equivalents, whereas Great Britain had nothing to offer to any bidder, hav-

ing completely given away its own market. That preposterous English policy is the one which the Democratic party has made its own. Instead of arranging a favorable series of Reciprocity treaties with American and European countries, by which substantial benefits would be conferred upon the export trade and new markets opened for farm produce and home manufactures, every advantage is given away gratuitously and unconditionally. Was ever

MAKE IT THOROUGH.

The gentlemen to whom the responsibility of reorganizing the Republican party in this city has been committed have before them a delicate and difficult task, which, it is to be hoped. they will discharge with prudence and good sense, in a spirit of patience and conciliation rather than in haste or passion, but above all with conscientious courage. It is not likely that they will please all factions. Indeed, the result could not be other than unsatisfactory and use less if they did. They are not expected to har monize the party, but to purge it. Purgation cannot be accomplished without disturbance and opposition. Reorganization cannot be effected without jostling somebody. And whoever is jostled, whoever is asked to step aside and cease obstructing the progress of the party. or to step down to make way for some one in whose judgment or discretion or ability or honesty the public has greater confidence, will certainly make an outery and be joined in it by a following of interested personal friends. This is to be expected. None the less must all such obstructions and hindrances be with all possible gentleness, but with absolute firmness, removed. The intelligence, the patriotism, the heart and the conscience of the party are beyond all question united in the demand for a radical change in the party organization and machinery. It is no time for pattering, for explanations or defences. All men, official and unofficial, high and low, be they bosses or heelers or what not, who are in the way, would do well to recognize that fact and stand aside

They may not all have the discretion to do so. What the politicians call being "turned down" is not pleasant medicine to take Whether they take it willingly or not, it must be administered. Some of them have been heard to say already that the party would do well to consider the consequences of turning them down, as they did not know what they might be tempted to do in such a case. That line of remark recalls the story of the tramp who frightened a lady into giving him square meal by saying: "Madam, unless you give me something to eat you will force me to do something at which my whole soul revolts." The meal being finished, the lady timidly in quired: "What was the dreadful thing you would have been forced to do if you had been refused food?" "Work," said he. Probably the dreadful thing hinted at by some of the active Republican politicians of the present orcanization is that they will go over to Tammany. If that be so, there should be not a mo ment's hesitation in disposing of their cases Any Republican leader or heeler who gives th least color of a threat like that belongs in Tammany, ought to be there, and should be thrown there with short shrift and without time to pack a gripsack. Dallying with that sort of cattle is worse than time wasted. Send them at once to their own.

There need be no fear of weakening the party by such desertions. They hurt more by staying. There were desertions of that sort last year. They went over singly and in gangs, What was the effect? It appeared to a considerable extent in the late election returns. They lightened the load of the Republicans and

to draw. For every deserter there came over from the Democrats and Mugwumps dozens and scores of honest voters, who saw in the movement the beginning of Republican purgation and the promise of redemption from the rule of traders and traitors and bosses. The sooner that class of managers and leaders relieve the Republican party of the incubus of their presence and the disrepute of their associations and belongings the better for the party and for the public, for good government and honest administration. Reorganization must be new organization, and when it is completed it should not be possible for any honest citizen or independent voter to excuse himself for political apathy and inactivity upon the plen that as between Republicans and Democrats it is only a choice of Bosses. Make it thorough, make it clean, make it calmly, deliberately, dispassionately, but with high, firm purpose and conscientious courage.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

Justice Barnard after protracted and inexplicable delay has ordered the arrest of John Y. McKane for contempt of court. The Tribune two days after the election pointed out the offences of which he was guilty, namely, disobedience of an order of the court and offering resistance to the writs issued by Justice Barnard. It was clearly practicable for the Justice to order the arrest of this lawbreaker on the day after election, and without Grand Jury action to punish him by imprisonment and fine for criminal contempt. Why there has been inaction we do not know. McKane, after wantonly defying the authority of the Supreme Court, went South for a little duck-shooting and returned to make insolent threats of suing the newspapers for libel. The indulgence and lenity with which he had been treated only served to render him more reckless in act and more contemptuous of public opinion.

The court whose mandate this lawbreaker violated has at last taken measures for vindieating its authority. By ordering his arrest Justice Barnard assumes the obligation of enforcing obedience to law and of punishing a criminal who openly resisted the processes of the Supreme Court. McKane has large resources of wealth. He will undoubtedly employ astute lawyers, who will take advantage of every technicality and make the best possible defence of his lawless action. We shall, however, be greatly surprised and sorely disappointed, if as the result of these contempt proeedings he escapes immediate punishment. The provisions of the code respecting contempt are clear and explicit. The Court of Appeals, as The Tribune has already pointed out, has sustained in a parallel case the competency of the court to punish offenders for criminal contempt by fine and imprisonment. Every good citizen will rejoice heartily over the new turn of the prosecutions against McKane, and will from Justice Barnard.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY STRIKE.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad strike is apparently about to end as so many irrational attempts to upset the law of supply and demand have ended in the past. The company has already set the current of traffic moving again. and within a few days there will probably be no signs of the conflict left, excepting the idleness and distress of many individuals who were deluded into believing that they could improve their condition by leaving their duties undone. Right-minded persons will feel no inclination to exult in the swift defeat and prospective suffering of those who have lost their places and now find themselves without means of support at the beginning of winter. Indignation will be reserved for the leaders who ordered a great body of industrious men to stop work, deceiving them with assurances which could not possibly be realized, based upon a total misconception or perversion of plain facts. Strikes of similar origin have successively favorable to the discontented. How could any sensible man imagine for a moment that this latest attempt could succeed when thousands of capable men were idle against their will and eagerly looking for employment? How could any man fit to be the leader of a labor organization advise his followers to begin a conflict at such a time as this and encourage them with the hope of success?

The fact is that no man who is fit for such leadership gave such advice. Every officer of a labor union who helped to bring about the Lebich strike thereby convicted himself of atter incapacity or gross wickedness. Unhappily this is not an unfamiliar disclosure of foolish and conscienceless leadership. It is merely the latest in a long and mournful series, and the worst of it is that there is little reason to suppose that it will be the last. With the exception of locomotive engineers, who have usually been guided by men of sober judgment and strong intelligence, the railroad operatives of this country have for many years been the most unfortunate victims of evil counsel anywhere to be found in the ranks of labor. It is amazing that such experiences of humiliation and discomfort as they have endured should have failed so completely to teach them the quality of their leaders and left them stone blind to the inevitable consequences of their own credulity.

Even if it were to be admitted that the employes of the Lehigh Company were morally justified in the position they assumed, they were grievously sinned against by those whom they have invested with authority to direct their actions. In general, we think that they are only or chiefly at fault for committing their fortunes to the keeping of autocrats who are utterly unworthy of their confidence. Thus far the great majority of them have done nothing that ought to diminish the good-will of the public. They have been, with very few exceptions, sober and orderly. We sincerely hope that under the influence of disappointment and apprehended suffering they will not be misled into making their situation worse and their return to bonest work more difficult. And on the part of the company we hope to see a practical recognition of the moral obligations which superior intelligence imposes. This is not the time to be perfectly rigid and unsparing in the treatment of men who have broken a long record of fidelity by a single act of folly.

Possibly that Amherst professor of the name of Grosvenor, who thought that Cleveland's secret pardoning of Tammany's pet murderer was "all a hoax," is reaching his conclusions as to the restoration of the Kanaka Queen on he theory that there is no such person.

That gross frauds were perpetrated in Gravesend at the recent election is a matter of common notoriety, and it stands to reason that no court would refuse to throw out the entire vote of the town if the matter should be brought before it. For example, in one district 1,512 votes are reported to have been cast. To get that number of votes into the ballot-box it would have been necessary for four men to vote each minute during the entire time that the polls were open, and that is a physical impossibility. Moreover, the law provides that the districts

increased the dead weight which Tammany had shall be so laid out that not more than 300 voters shall be in a district. That the law was violated in this matter is too plain for even Mc-Kane to deny it.

> Seeing that he paid in advance. Ambassador Van Alen is a long while calling for his goods.

Two members of the First Presbyterian Church, in Roselle, N. J., have been suspended on account of their action in voting for the licensing of the Linden racetrack. It was the scandal in connection with this license that aroused the indignation of Judge Van Syckel and led to his recent earnest and persistent attempt to secure the indictment of the men responsible for it. The Methodists of Sheeps head Bay should take a hint from the Presbyterians of Roselle. John Y. McKane, one of their leading members, has been guilty of far worse crimes than the men who voted for the license, but up to this time he remains a member in good and regular standing, and, moreover, is the superintendent of their Sundayschool. This is a scandalous condition of things. If there is no way of meeting it in accordance with the rules of the Methodist Church, it is time that a way was devised.

Blount reached his conclusions by the strict application of this rule: If the witness is an American or friendly toward Americans, don't believe a word he says.

The reason Queen Liliuokalani's nerve was so shattered in January last that she dared not order the arrest of the revolutionary leaders when they announced their purpose of deposing her has finally been made public. Her dear friend and confidential adviser, Marshal Wilson, alone is responsible, according to his own confession. When she told him of her intention to promulgate a new constitution he opposed it. The effect was immediate and sad. "To find me," he says, "whom she considered would acquiesce to her every behest, opposing her was a severe strain for a monarch. To be met with opposition when one expected acquiescence and obedience is a severe strain to any one, but more especially to a monarch who is also a lady, accustomed, therefore, to have her slightest wishes regarded as law." She faintly murmured "Et tu, Wilsone," and gave up the throne, Secretary Gresham and Commissioner Blount have done the country a service in making Wilson's confession public.

In retaining the sugar bounty the Democrats stultify themselves. They protect a Southern industry, and simply to get votes in Congress for their bill.

Sheriff Beck, of Erie County, has been put on his defence, Governor Flower having ordered him to show cause why he should not be removed. Various charges of neglect of duty are made against him. The most serious of them is that he wilfully and intentionally and in conjunction with others entered into a criminal onspiracy to violate and nullify the election laws of the State. We are glad that this action has been taken, and we should like to know why it is that nothing whatever has yet been look forward eagerly to a vigorous sentence done toward calling the Sheriff of Kings County to account. His offences are very similar to those of Sheriff Beck, and even though his term is to expire in a little over a month he equally deserves to be put on trial.

> What would be thought of a merchant who wrote a circular note to his customers in these terms: "I shall continue to buy my supplies from you, but I am entirely indifferent whether you buy from me or not?" This is precisely what the Democrats do when they abandon Reciprocity.

> Sugar should be on the free list, but tariff bill that puts it there is not the tariff bill advocated by Democrats.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale has been represented i print as collecting children's sayings for some phtlosophical purpose, as a result of which his mail is inundated with letters from appreciative parents and others containing anecdotes of this sort. But Dr. Hale denies that he is making any such collection for the purpose named or any other, and intimates that any kind friend interested in this sort of literature is welcome to the abundant material with which he has been favored.

Karl Bodmer, the well-known artist, died recently in Paris, aged eighty-five years. He won his first laurels while in this city in 1834, as the companior of Prince Maximilian of Wied, the father of the Queen of Rumania. Bodmer was a native of Zurich, but spent the greater part of his life in

A Philadelphia paper credits ex-Senator Edmund with regarding Philadelphia as the most patriotic and American of American cities, and with saying that it does his soul good just to walk around independence Hall and get a glimpse of the old Liberty Bell.

There died last week in the poorhouse of Wayne County, Penn., a man known as Johnny Carr, but whose real name was Johannes Zeer. He was born in Germany in May, 1797. When a young man he Blucher, and was in the battle of Waterloo. Fifty years ago Zeer came to America, and settled in Wayne County, where he bought a farm in Berlin Township. He was prosperous, but ten years ago he lost all his property by indorsing for his stepsons. For a time he struggled against adversity, but finally took refuge in the poorhouse, where he died.

J. A. Parshall, of "The Delhi (N. Y.) Gazette, has set type in the same room for fifty-five years, during which time he has never been absent longer than two weeks; his case has been at the same window for more than fifty-two years.

The Baroness Margit Lipthay, daughter of the Hungarian Count Eugen Lazar, had a narrow escape from death on a bear hunt on the estates of her father recently. While in the forest, a great bear sprang suddenly into her pathway and started toward her. As the animal was between the Baroness and her husband, who was among the hunters, the Baron was unable to shoot the beast. The brave woman, however, had the pres-ence of mind to throw heyself on the ground, thus placing herself out of range of her husband's gun which soon killed the bear.

Rufus Williams, who died a few days ago Rhode Island at the age of ninety-five, was a direct descendant of Roger Williams, in the sixth generation. Five generations of his family were present at his funeral.

Just before the passage of the much-talked-of lottery and opium bills in Hawaii Liliuokalani was waited upon by a committee of women, wives of many prominent residents of the islands, bearing a many prominent residents of the islands, bearing a petition begging that Her Majesty would not confirm by her signature the passage of these bills, whose effects would be so demoralizing on her people. Liliuokaiani received them with courtesy, wept and prayed with them and promised to follow their advice. Much gratified, the ladies were making their exit, when one of the committee, turning suddenly, descried the Queen mocking with mineing steps, much to the amusement of her ladies-in-waiting, the ven-rable missionary mother, who headed the committee and who had loved and helped to educate this woman at a time when she little dreamed of aspiring to the throne of Hawaii. Two days later Liliuokai in signed both these bills, which she herself had helped to bribe through the Legislature.

THEIR WISDOM AMPLY SHOWN. The Minneapolis Tribune The evidence is conclusive that the Republican conventions that turned Mr. Gresham down as often as he set himself up as a Presidential possibility knew what they were about.

NOSES SHOULD BE COUNTED BEFORE MON-The Administration before Congress meets should have tags printed, "I am a Cleveland-Blount-Gresham-Hoke-Smith Democrat," and then call all the fellows up and see how many want to be tagged.

TWO UNSUCCESSFUL EXHORTATIONS.

From The Hartford Courant.
Did President Ellot exhort the Harvard boys to win, as he exhorted the Massachusetts voters to cast the Democratic ticket? It looks so,

A REASONABLE REQUEST.

From The Boston Journal. Secretary Herbert is going to ask the new Congress to authorize the building of one line-of-battle ship and four torpedo cruisers. This is a modest request, and it seeks to strengthen our Navy in the points in which it most needs strengthening. If the Bourbons refuse the appropriations, it will be another millistone about their party's neck in next year's elections. HE OBEYED THE PRINCE

SIR EDMUND MONSON SACRIFICES HIS BEARD FOR DIPLOMACY.

MOURNING FOR ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG -A ROYAL BETROTHAL-NEW HEAD OF

TRINITY HOUSE-THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES - FEELING ABOUT THE NAVY-GRANGERISING. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copyright; 1893; By The Tribune Ass London, Nov. 37.-The death of Prince Alexa London, Nov. 37.—The death of Prince Alexander of Battenberg has cast a deep gloom over the court, for he is sincerely lamented by the Queen and Princess Beatrice. Several guests who had been invited to Windsor were put off, and some court functions which were impending have been postponed. The Castle has been very sombre during the last ten days, and it is probable that some of the Christmass gayeties at Osborne which have been contemple will be abandoned. Prince Alexander leaves a fort will be abandoned. Prince Alexander leaves a fortune of about £50,000, and the Bulgarian Government will continue to his widow and children the pension of £2,000 a year which he had for some time received. The Emperor of Austria, too, has offered to settle an adequate income on the Countess Hartenau and her two children. It was not generally known that the late Prince Alexander of Battenberg and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria were warm friends, and carried on a brisk correspondence. friends, and carried on a brisk correspondence. Ferdinand has given 10,000 francs toward the netional monument which is to be erected to the memory of Alexander in Bulgaria.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL. It is expected that the betrothal of the widowed Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria to Archdules Franz Ferdinand will take place at Christman

The Princess was born on May 21, 1834, and the Archduke on December 18, 1883. A NEW MASTER OF TRINITY HOUSE.

It is said to be probable that before long the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha will retire from the mastership of Trinity House, which office he has held for many years, and will be succeeded either by the Prince of Wales or, as is more likely, by the Duke of York, who, like his uncle, is an officer of the Royal Navy. The Duke's retirement will be much regretted, as he has been a very efficient master, and has always had the interests of Trinity House at heart.

A VISITOR TO ST. JAMES'S Princess Victor of Hohenlohe and her daughters, the Countesses Gleichen, have arrived at St. James's Palace from Sunningdale, and intend to pass the winter in town. The apartments which Princess Victor occupies at St. James's Palace have been altered and much improved by command of the

VISITS OF THE ORLEANS FAMILY.

The Duc d'Orleans, who has been on a sporting expedition in Hungary and Bohemia, is going to Brindisi, where he will be joined by his sister, Princesse Helene, and by the Comte and Comtesse Costa de Beauregard, with whom they are going to spend the winter in Egypt and Palestine, after which they will go to the residence of the Comte de Paris in Andalusia before returning to England in May.

A SACRIFICE TO DIPLOMACY.

Up till the last few weeks Sir Edmund Monson was the possessor of the finest and longest beard in the diplomatic service, but he has, I hear, just sacrificed it in deference to the friendly advice of the Prince of Wales, who is a standing authority upon all matters of personal appearance, uniform and etiquette. His Royal Highness was of the opinion that a patriarchal beard would not be considered becoming in Vienna, and Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Imperial court is now almost amoussador at the Imperial court is now almost clean-shaven. Not one in a hundred of his old friends can recognize him, and the hall porter at St. James's Club will certainly require some of his identity when next he comes to Lo The unexpected change sorely puzzled Prince Henry of Battenberg and those who met Sir Edmund last week at Gratz.

THE NEW MASTER OF CEREMONIES. Colonel Colville, who has been selected by the Queen to succeed the late Sir Christopher Teesdale Queen to succeed the late Sir Christopher Teesdals as Master of Cere-nonies, has been for nearly twenty-three years the treasurer and controller of the Duke of Edinburgh's household, a place which presumably will now be abolished. It is understood that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gothastrongly urged the Queen to appoint Colonel Colville, but the place would have gone elsewhere had it not been that the applicant for whom it was intended does not possess the fluent knowledge of French and German, which is an indispensable qualification. The appointment of Colonel Colville. qualification. The appointment of Colonel Colville has given much satisfaction to the Diplomatic Corps, as he is very popular and has a thorough knowledge of court etiquette and usages. The post is worth 1700 a year. Colonel Colville will attend at Windsor within the next few days in order

FEELING ON THE NAVY QUESTION. The temper of the House as well as of the country is rising over the navy question. A good many Radicals, to give credit where credit is due, are just as anxious as the Opposition that the points shall be thoroughly gone into. The Premier's reply on Friday gave anything but satisfaction inaudible, and when not utterly vague was mere gibberish. The announcement ended, so far as could be heard, with this marvellous specimen of Gladstonese: "I refer to the future, without any exception or distinction between the immediate and remote, as well as the present."

POOR OFFICE IN EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD ONE. Mr. West Ridgeway's acceptance of the Lieuter ant-Governorship of the Isle of Man is a surprise to his friends. He made no secret of his intentito return to Dublin Castle, and his right to do so was beyond question. The post he vacates is a betand the Isle of Man is comparative banishment. The inference is irresistible that compensation of some sort has been given or promised to induce him to consent to change, and it remains to be seen what it is. The transformation scene is the more remarkable because of the impression which pre-vails in well-informed quarters in Dublin that other changes are imminent at the Castle. It is to be hoped, however, that Sir David Harrel will remain Under-Secretary, as his provisional appoint-ment is one of the only acts of Mr. Morley's administration which has commanded the approval and praise of the Irish loyalists.

THEY WERE MISTAKEN IN THEIR MEN. At the meeting of the Radical malignants last week one of the English members told a sad story week, one of the English members told a sad story of how he had exerted all his interest to induce Lord Herschell to place the names of two constit-uents on the Commission of the Peace, and having succeeded with much difficulty he discovered his nominees now profess Unionist principles. A cotch member sent in six names to Lord and the individuals were appointed to be county magistrates, it being supposed they were all Sep-aratists, but now it turns out that there has been

a blunder, for three of them are Unionists.

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL BOOKS. At a recent book sale in London, Garrick's copy of the first edition of Pope's "Iliad," containing his or the first cannot be bookplate, was sold for only six shillings. The buyer will no doubt make a profit by this purchase. One of the most complete and handsome specimens of the art-or, as some have it, crime-of grangerising has been shown to a few interested persons during the last week at Sothern's, in Piccadilly. The foundation of it is Hazlitt's "Life of Napoleon," the four-volume edition, which in this stance has been extended to thirteen, all of them very sumptuously bound in purple morocco by Riviere, with the impecial cipher and monogram on the sides. They are of quarto size, and con-tain nearly 2,000 illustrations of the text. There are remarkably fine proof portraits, views, battle scenes, etc., after eminent artists; colored caricatures by Rowlandson, Gillray, Cruikshank and others, and eight original drawings by these artists. It has taken the enthusiastic, if not distressed, compiler several years to accumulate his treasures from various home and foreign sources. The work as a whole is worthy of a place in the cabinet of an Emperor or of an embassy, though it is much more likely to be snapped up by an American millionlikely to be snapped up by an American million-aire as soon as its existence is known. It is, of course, an absolutely unique treasure for the fortu-EDMUND YATES.

ANOTHER STORY ABOUT MISS GOULD DENIED.

The latest story published regarding the private affairs of the members of the Gould family is that Miss Helen Gould is engaged to marry S. L. Thorne, the general manager of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company. George J. Gould is now on a shooting trip, but Howard Gould said yesterday that there was absolutely no truth in the story.

tory.

"It is false, like all the rest of the stories which have appeared from time to time regarding my sister," he said.